

The Agricultural Newspaper of the East.

See Grand Premium Offers on Pages 3 & 6.



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

Vol. LXVI.

No. 34.

THESE THINGS DO!

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For the Maine Farmer!

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Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

Chicago received its first car of new-wheat June 2. The wheat came from Texas.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture gives the winter wheat crop far ahead of my similar period in the history of the State. Good for Kansas farmers.

The opinion is common that pure-bred animals are less vigorous than grades, and it is just. But it should be remembered that it is the defective breeding and management that have made them so.

PROF. THOS. SHAW.

Bear in mind the strawberry show and festival to be held at Augusta in the height of the season for this fruit. It promises to attract wide attention. The outlook for the strawberry crop is first class.

Six thousand pounds of milk in a year marks a good cow, and one worth keeping. Herds of five, eight, and ten cows would yield in a year at the same rate, 30,000, 48,000 and 60,000 pounds of milk respectively. The record given shows that Mr. Crowell's sample of skimmed milk retained one tenth of one per cent. of butter fat, while Mr. Dudley's contained ten times as much or one per cent., a difference of nine-tenths of one per cent.

In the milk of these three herds of cows for a year it would make a difference whether creamed like Mr. Dudley's or as well as Mr. Crowell's of 317 for five cows, 508 for eight cows, and 635 pounds of butter for ten cows respectively. Or in other words, with a herd of ten cows Mr. Dudley's skimming would leave 635 pounds of butter to go off in the skimmed milk in one year more than if skimmed as clean as Mr. Crowell's. This at twenty cents a pound would amount to \$127 loss in one year. Farmers, how much are you losing?

Of course the above is an extreme showing, for Mr. Dudley's was very bad skimming. But it well illustrates how even a small defect in the creaming of milk will mount up in a year with a large herd of cows.

Farmers cannot longer be indifferent to such facts as these. In all of the work of the dairy every one should strive for the highest standard of perfection. There is money in it. Only the best work is good enough.

UNFAVORABLE FOR THE CORN.

An examination of the apple trees at this middle of June shows no evidence of a general crop of fruit. So far as our observation goes but very little fruit has "set." Trees which displayed a full bloom are now brown with blighted blossoms, while only here and there is to be found a stem of embryo fruit and it is still uncertain whether even these remain on the trees to develop into ripe fruit. Following the blightness of last season a crop of fruit this year was thought to be in order. Much time has been spent in killing caterpillars and spraying the trees for which the owners looked for a crop of fruit in return. Will correspondents report the condition of the orchards in different parts of the State?

WHAT DOES IT SIGNIFY?

The most important service to the dairy interest coming from the introduction of the Babcock test is the testing of dairy work.

It is of vital importance to know how clean the milk is skinned and how well the operator of the churn does his work.

The tests of skimmed milk and buttermilk made by the Kennebec Pomona Grange meeting at China, have a significance that should open the eyes of every dairyman who sees them.

No better work has ever been attempted by any institute or Grange than this. Too much time is spent in simply testing milk to determine worth of cows and not enough to teach the lesson of waste.

R. T. ELLIS.

Skimmed milk set in open pans with a temperature of 65° showed .55 of one per cent. fat.

Buttermilk curdled at 64° showed .4 of one per cent.

E. A. DUDLEY.

Skimmed milk set in open pans 36 hours in cellar showed one per cent. butter fat.

Buttermilk curdled at 62°, time, 30m, 1.4 per cent.

I. L. JONES.

Skimmed milk set in ice water, temperature 36°, time, 24 hours, showed .27 of one per cent.

Buttermilk curdled at 67°, time, 30m, .6 of one per cent.

J. O. FISH.

Skimmed milk set in ice water, temperature 36°, time, 14 hours, showed .55 of one per cent.

Buttermilk curdled at 67°, time, 30m, .1 of one per cent.

Z. A. GILBERT.

Skimmed milk from separator showed .1 of one per cent. butter fat.

So long as butter is the product sought

you can make money by selling and using HOLLOW LAST CLOTHESLINE, used on every stock. Full and it's fast. Youself, and your clothes, and sold in a town. Good profits. Get town's name. Samples. Sizes. Price. Yrs. 1000.

FARMERS

willing to accept a lower rate. Fine lots in assorted size spruce were held at 17½ cents. Jobbers had to stiffen up on their prices, but found it hard to get any advance. Sales ranged from 18 to 19 cents a bushel, and 19 to 20 cents in boxes. Growers who wanted lines to put away could not find them under 18½ cents. Everybody seemed disposed to fight the advance, and it looks as if sellers will have considerable trouble in getting any margin of profit this week.

Beans were slow of sale, and best harrow pea could be bought in car loads at \$1.35 per bushel. Extra yellow eyes just at \$1.50 and \$1.55, and red kidney beans at \$2 to \$2.25.

Choice, fresh-killed chickens command all prices. Western chickens are in liberal supply and slow. We note: Choice, fresh-killed, Northern chickens at 20@22c; common to good, @15c.

The egg trade has been slow the past two days, and 11½ was all that could be obtained for most of the Western eggs. The price for fowls, well known marks up to 12 cents, but the regular quotation was 11@11½. The quality of the receipts varies considerably, and some were dull and lousy; receipts quite good. Lemons higher. Onions steady and unchanged. Hay easy under the influence of favorable crop reports. Fresh of quiet, firm sides at 7@8 per lb.

PORLTAND PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1888.

Flour is unchanged, owing to a radical change in which there is little or no demand, and it is difficult to make quotations; our prices are as low as flour can be quoted on the present state of wheat. Corn and oats are rather slow in tone, but unchanged in price. Potatoes weak and selling at 60@70c a jobbing way; new potatoes are more in demand, and are in decline tendency. Eggs firm, but little change. Flour steady and lousy; receipts quite good. Lemons higher. Onions steady and unchanged. Hay easy under the influence of favorable crop reports. Fresh of quiet, firm sides at 7@8 per lb.

APPLES—Eating apples, \$3.50@4.50 per bushel; evaporated, 10@11½ per lb.; for choice family, samary, 12@13c.

BEANS—New York pea, \$1.60@1.75; yellow Eyes, 1.35@1.50; Maine and Vermont Factory, 10c; N. Y. Factory, 9@10c. Sage, 11c.

FLOWER—Low grades, \$4.75@5.00 per bushel; high, 5.25@5.50 per bushel.

FRUIT—Cod, Shore, \$4.50@4.75; Scalloped, 22@23c per doz.

GARLIC—Corn, bag lots, 44c; oats, 40c; cotton seed, car lots, 23c; cotton seed, bag lots, 24@26c; sacked bran, lots, 18.00@17.00; middlings, bag lots, 17.00; bran, 17c@18c; lime, 9@10c; lime, 1.75@1.85c.

POTATOES—Potatoes, 60@70c per bushel; new; 80@90c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 13@14c; chickens, 13@14c; eggs, nearby, extra beef, \$12.00; pork backs, 10c; clear, \$14.50; hams, 9@10c.

RAY, GRAIN AND WOOL MARKET.

corrected June 15, for the Maine Farmer

the wool market slightly improved, looking after stock. Flour still grain easier. Sugar unchanged. Eggs higher. Good hay, plenty.

TRAV.—Pressed, \$12.00; loose, \$7.50

HORSES—90c per hundred. \$17.00, 100c; Mixed Feed, \$9.00@10.00.

WOOL—22c per lb.; spring lamb, 32c.

MUTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, \$1.15

per bushel.

HICAGO GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots, 10c; bag lots, \$1.25; Buffalo, ton lots, bag lots, \$1.15.

Wool—Dry, \$5@5.50; green, 6@6.40.

CORN—Corn, 40c; meal, bag lots, 10c.

FEED—Pork winter patents, \$6.25

per bushel; \$6.50; roller pro-

cess, straight, \$5.75; low grade, \$5.50.

UGAR—\$5.34 per hundred.

WHEAT—\$1.30@1.35 per bushel.

ARTMENT STORE advertises:
L. Louis Strictly Pure White Lead,
1/2, 25, 50 and 100-lb. kgs.
Analysis of this mixture shows

inc., 26.03%
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White Lead, none.

cheaper than White Lead, and
old at about 1/2 c. per lb.

Buy White Lead from reputable
make sure that the brand is right.
genuine brands.

National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Color,
shade is readily obtained. Sample giving value
of house painted in different designs or various styles
also forwarded upon application to those intending to paint
William St., New York.

Cheapest Best

legged Buckeyes

so-called Buckeyes—their makers
they—they are never sold on their
highest grade of high grade mowers
get more report cut more grass,
the Buckeye is sure of his mower
—art catalogue free—Richardson
ester, Mass.

Look for R. MFG. CO.
WORCESTER
on all knife sections.

HORSE RAKE.



Co. For Boston.

STEAMER LINCOLN will leave Wiscasset
at 1 P.M. Boothbay at 2:30 and Bath at 3
Boston, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Returning will leave Boston, Tuesdays
and Thursdays at 6 o'clock
for Bath, Boothbay and Wiscasset.

well and Gardiner, \$1.50.
1.25. Bath and Popham Beach, \$1
E. AGT., AUGUSTA.

COMMENCED!

the World

FARMER.

that is up-to-date for
ce, in case of naval
ments.

that is large, correct,
ornament to the room.

PAPER that is re-
in its news, not biased
ics, and

PAPER seeking only
the best interests of
ers.

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World and the Maine Farmer
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A Standard Sewing Machine or
Solid Gold Watch, made by the
best manufacturers in America,
complete and warranted in every
respect. Write the Farmer for
particulars. Given to any one
obtaining a club.

THE SILENT MARCH.

When the march begins in the morning,
And the heart and the foot are light,
Then the flags are all a-flutter,
And the world is gay and bright,
Shoulder to shoulder, forward, march!
Ah! let him lag who can!

It's easy to march to music,
With your comrades all in line,
And you don't get tired, you feel inspired,
And life is a draught divine.

When the march drags on at evening,
And the color-bearer's gone,
When the men strike up silent,
Then pipe down in the dawn,
Who sent us the dear old fellows
That it's stubborn and sturdy, forward, march!

Though the ragged lines are few,
It's hard to march in silence,
And the road has lonesome grown,
Life is a bitter cup to drink;
But the soldier must not moan.

And this is the task we bear,
A task we may never shrink.
It is the gay time and the sorrowful time
We march and do our work,
March when the strains are dumb,
Steady and onward, forward, march!

And smile, whatever may come,
For whether life's hard or easy,
The strong man keeps the pace,
For the desolate march and the silent
The strong soul finds the grace.

Margaret E. Sanger, in the Interior.

WOMEN'S RESPONSIBILITY IN GOOD FORTUNE.

The extraordinary adaptability of our
countrywomen to new and better modes
of living, and their keen enjoyment of all
that is beautiful and graceful, is very
striking, says a writer in the *New York Evening Post*.

The possessor of a fine
estate near a hillside village or on the
outskirts of a factory town, has a
mansion at her hand which is neither laborious
nor costly, and yet sure to yield a
large profit, which, unlike most such
estates, is not for one generation alone,
but will influence all the future of the
community.

No family whose wealth or mode of
life set them apart from the majority of
their neighbors can be devoid of influence;
and whether they will it or not, they leave an impress for good or evil
which they can neither measure nor in
any way avoid. The dissipated, reckless
youth who represent to their country
cousins the flower of university life, and
the culture of those to whom fortune
has given a *carte blanche* to fill as they
may, actually make themselves not only
ugly, but become the standard of happy
and enviable manhood.

The young women, who are careless
of decorum, overbearing when their fan-
ciers are checked by obstacles, loud in
dress and manner, assuming an entirely
different standard of conduct for an
isolated country place than that which
they adhered to in the city, do not shock
those young girls whom they gallop past
in their fast horses, or amuse at the
railway stations by the freedom of their
merry-making, but they create an entire-
ly new idea as to what is ladylike, and
yet more desirable, fashionable.

From the cut of a bicycle-skirt to the
number of feathers in their hats, from
the way in which they greet a new arrival
to their demeanor in church, they
represent "the proper thing," the sum
of attainment from all that travel and
education and social intercourse can give.

If this is the best the world can do to
make a girl charming and elegant, why
not imitate it, and come as near the
ideal as possible?

Gentleness of speech, dignity of bearing,
courtesy to the humble, unselfishness
in public places, leave the most al-
luring trace upon those to whom these
are novel expressions of character.

Loveliness, that subtle, indescribable
charm of face or manner or dress, is as
fascinating as a spell on those to whom
it is not a common exhibition of human-
ity. Often girls in a great shop try so
earnestly to have the pleasure of serving
women who have this quality that a
look-on can plainly see the rivalry.

The ill manners of our servants in
rural shops frequently give rise to the
opinion that they represent the wishes
and desires of their employers. I have
seen a footman create as much of a
sensation in a country shop as if he had
been a field marshal, and a group of cus-
tomers stand aside as if he loud com-
mands and orders to "hurry up," were
those of a hereditary prince. We are
very careless in the education of our ser-
vants as to their bearing toward persons
of the same social status, and it
hurts us and them, besides doing a
little harm. The treatment of shabby or
unpretending people at our own doors is
often very bad, and arises wholly from
want of teaching on our part.

It was one of the ways in which the
Senate A. T. Stewart built up his enor-
mous business; he required, under severe
penalties, that a poor customer should
receive the same courtesy and patience
while making a small purchase as if she
were a gentlewoman buying an India
shawl. This and the inflexible rule that
no one should ever be deceived in regard
to the quality of what she bought, estab-
lished a trust in the great dry goods
house which brought the poor to spend
their earnings where they repaid a con-
fidence which was never betrayed.

To return to the power for good which
preeminence gives to a woman, or, to
be more accurate, to a family, it is not
limited to country life. The savor of our
social life, its wholesome salt, or its de-
stroying stimulant, comes from those to
whom are intrusted the treasures of
abundant means and the advantages they
give. The enormous responsibility lies
upon the shoulders of the rulers of these
households, and in the end they are not
alone answerable for the characters of
their children and for what goes on
under their own roofs, but for the vast
array of their imitators. In the slang
phrase of the end of the century, they
"set the pace." Alas! it is often "the

THE MAINE FARMER: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper. June 23, 1898.

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THE ILLS OF WOMEN

And How Mrs. Pinkham Helps
Overcome Them.

Mrs. MARY BOLLINGER, 1101 Mariana
St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham:
"I have been troubled for the past
two years with falling of the womb,
leucorrhœa, pains over my body, sick
headaches, backache, nervousness and
weakness. I tried doctors and various
remedies without relief. After taking
two bottles of your Vegetable Com-
pound, the relief I obtained was truly
wonderful. I have now taken several
more bottles of your famous medicine,
and can say that I am entirely cured."

Mr. HENRY DORN, No. 805 Findley
Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For a long time I suffered with
chronic inflammation of the womb,
pain in abdomen and bearing-down
feeling. Was very nervous at times,
and so weak I was hardly able to do anything.
Was subject to headaches, also
troubled with leucorrhœa. After doc-
toring for many months with different
physicians, and getting no relief, I had
given up all hope of being well again
when I read of the great good Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
was doing. I decided immediately
to give it a trial. The result was
simply past belief. After taking four
bottles of Vegetable Compound and
using three packages of Sanative Wash
I can say I feel like a new woman. I
deem it my duty to announce the fact
to my fellow sufferers that Lydia
E. Pinkham's Vegetable remedies have
entirely cured me of all my pains and
suffering. I have a home to thank
for my recovery, for which I am grate-
ful. May heaven bless her for the
good work she is doing for our sex."

Recently, while talking over the im-
provements in school methods, the
mother of a family said to a friend: "I
never have to provide amusement for my
little girl on rainy days. If she cannot
go out to play she arranges her collection
of mottoes, or the stones she has
collected in pursuit of the study of geol-
ogy, or she takes out her microscope and
her pressboard and adds to her botanical
collection. Although she is only eleven
years old she has more varied interests
than many grown women and I find that
in the summer, when we are in the coun-
try, she looks at everything with great
understanding and interest."

If mothers would take a little time to
encourage their growing boys and girls
in nature studies they would be well re-
paid. There is, perhaps, no better way
of doing this than providing them with
a room, or a corner of one, in which to
store their collections. Every child
loves to make collections of one
kind or another, and if the mother, or
older brother or sister helps in arranging
these they at once rise in value in the
child's estimation. Her love of knowl-
edge, which is extending, will increase
with her years, and make her a happy
young woman.

The boy takes books from the library
and eagerly searches for the names of
beetles in his glass-covered box, for the
names of the birds whose nests he has
secured, or upon returning from a day at
the seashore, he studies with ardor to learn
something about starfishes, sea urchins and shells he has
gathered.

Any boy and many girls can, with very
little trouble, convert large, shallow
boxes into serviceable cabinets, by stand-
ing them on end, fitting into each three
shelves, painting the inside white and
the outside dark red or brown, and
putting on the front full curtains of
cambric to match the color of the out-
side. When the boxes are finished they
shall be made more helpful and happy,
gives to them an especial opportunity
of using their accomplishments and sharing
their advantages." Youth finds youth's
heart so quickly, and girlhood is so rarely
difficult of access to its sisters! There
is always some one only too glad to form
the bridge between the loving, rich girl
from the manor house and the eoter of
factory basins going backward and forward
in their courageous faithfulness to
the busy mills. While the engines throb
and the whole vast mass of complicated
machinery toils on, there are songs sing-
ing themselves tenderly in many a young
heart, and dreams of far-off lands and
days of rest by rolling waves, keep clever
brains from the exhaustion of mechan-
ical monotony. It lies in every girl's
power this summer to make these visions
almost realities, by tales of her own
travel, and to give touch of personal
experience which the most graphic book
can never impart. I know a woman,
through whose eyes many have seen the
unseen, and by whose fervid description
the stay-at-homes have travelled from
the Acropolis to Copenhagen.—Boston
Transcript.

On the tops of the cabinets may stand
the cases for insects, which should be
very shallow, painted white and lined
with cork, over which should be fastened
a sheet of white drawing paper. They
should each have a glass cover on
heads or fitted to slide in a groove.

Even if there are very few specimens

at the start the child will be surprised to
see how his collection grows. Almost
every family has some seafaring relative
who has brought home curiosities from
far-away lands, which have added to
their interest as the years passed by and
would be willingly relinquished in the
interests of science. Not a few of my
most cherished specimens have been do-
nated by casual visitors.

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Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Published every Thursday, by
The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.
OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.
JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.
GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1898.

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Mr. J. P. Foye is now calling upon our subscribers in Washington county.**10,000 Weekly Circulation Guaranteed.**

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The Maine Farmer one year and the large and complete Map of the World and United States, only \$2.00.

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Try the Maine Farmer for one month.

FREEDOM.

Men! whose boast it is that ye Come of fathers brave and free, If there breathe on earth a slave, Are ye truly free and brave? If you do not feel the chain, When it works a brother's pain, Are you not base slaves indeed. Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Women! who shall one day hear Sons to breathe New England air, If ye hear without a blush, Does not your heart bleed rush Like red lava through your veins, For your sisters now in chains.

Answer: Are ye fit to be Mothers of the brave and free?

Is true freedom but to break Fetters for our own dear sake, And with leather hearts, forget That we owe mankind a debt? No! true freedom is to share All the chains our brothers wear, And, with heart and hand, to be Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak For fear they will be beaten; They are slaves who will not choose Hatred, scoffing and abuse. Rather than in silence shrink From the truth they must need think: They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.

—James Russell Lowell.

Are we to lose our fruit crop this year? Mr. Gilbert says so on the first page.

There's food for contemplation in the article by Mr. Bonham on swine growing, on the first page.

Another call for troops is indicated and may come any day. Evidently the administration is preparing for a long campaign.

Mr. Reynolds who makes a strong plea for the birds in another column is one of the most successful orchardists in Kennebec county.

Strike the guesses out of the daily papers and the war "news" would be tame. One of the frauds now being perpetrated in the manufacture of "news" to sell papers.

The highest compliment yet paid Maine troops is that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is said to be anxious to have them in his command. He evidently knows good soldiers when he sees them.

Every Farmer should read carefully the article by Mr. Gilbert on the first page. "What does it signify?" The lesson it conveys is worth many a year's subscription to the *Maine Farmer*.

The immediate effect of the wheat speculation is already seen in the tremendous increase in the area now in wheat and rapidly growing. With a fair season the crop of 1898 in America will be beyond any previous year.

The expenses incurred by the State on account of the war, thus far exceeded \$70,000. Of this amount \$30,000 will not be recovered from the general government, as it represents the amount paid out to the State as bounties to the soldiers.

The Rugby meet for June, will probably be declared off, owing to insufficient entries. None of the Maine classes are filled as they should be. Owners must not complain if liberal prizes and conditions are wanting later, if they do not respond now.

A subscriber in Penobscot county writes. "I wish I had time to write often for the *Maine Farmer*, the best paper in Maine. Other duties prevent; but I have the welfare of the paper ever right and just and safe."

at heart, and its weekly coming is greatly enjoyed by our entire household."

The greatest danger to this country is not complications with foreign powers, serious as these may be, but evils following iniquitous legislation, secured or prevented solely for partisan purposes. This country will have need of more statesmanship before a fixed policy is again established.

Irrespective of parties, this resolution adopted by one of the political bodies in Illinois, will be commanded. "We declare that the soldiers and sailors and all the war expenses should be paid in money equal to gold and as good as the best in circulation in any part of the world."

The difference between America and Spain is well illustrated in the simple statement of facts regarding finances. While from every village calls are going in for the new \$300 million 3 per cent. loan, and a premium is offered, the bonds of Spain have taken a decided slump.

These things speak the faith of a people in their form of government and rulers.

Secretary Long has wisely named one of the projected new battleships the Maine, to perpetuate the name of the ship that was blown up by the Spaniards in Havana Harbor, and to one of the new torpedo boats he gave the name of Bagley, after the brave young ensign who was killed on the Winslow during the fight at Cardenas.

The report of the insurance commissioner is now out, and any resident of this State who has not already received one, can do so by writing or applying at the office. It is extensive and valuable, covers the entire field of insurance, giving the standing of every company doing business in Maine, with the amount of the Maine business, besides a complete list of the agents.

The one thing most necessary and yet most difficult in these piping days of war is to wait with patience the outcome of great movements. The transports had hardly weighed anchor at Tampa last week before there arose a clamor for an engagement in Cuban soil. Those who hoped for a speedy termination of hostilities must begin to see that time is necessary to bring results. Let us wait a little.

The declared policy of the United States of America is to change from internal development to external acquisition of territory and the character of the form of government not be changed? This is the supreme question of the hour. Extension of protectorates and different forms of government in outlying places surely tend towards imperialism and away from the democratic idea upon which this country was planted.

Morro Castle, he alleges, where Lieut. Hobson and the other brave men of the Merrimac are now confined, was not fired upon, the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* sending her projectiles over the bluff into the channel. The land approaches to Santiago de Cuba are heavily guarded, but the artillery is insignificant.Other information given by the pilot is that one Spanish colonel and 17 men who were taken prisoners by the Cubans at Guantánamo are in the collier *Abaranda*, and have been offered in exchange for Lieut. Hobson and his companions.The hospital ship *Solace* has over twenty wounded Cubans aboard. The health of the marines who have landed in Cuba is excellent, and good health also prevails on board the vessels of the American fleet. The American officers speak highly of the efficiency and bravery of the Cuban soldiers.

Naval officers at Key West, say Capt. Gen. Blanco has notified the American blocking fleet that hereafter he will recognize no flag of truce.

It seems that the events which led up to Gen. Blanco's action began with the sending of the *Mabel*, under charge of Capt. Ludlow of the monitor *Terror*, to open negotiations for the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and other Merrimac prisoners.

Gen. Blanco's letter was addressed to the Monitor's Captain. After refusing to negotiate for the exchange of prisoners, he delivered the ultimatum as to boats with flags of truce. This means that there is to be no further exchange of prisoners, and evidences the bitterness and savagery of the Spanish leaders. The result is that United States Marshal Horr has received instructions from Attorney General Griggs, today, to hold all persons captured on Spanish ships until further orders. The message created much surprise among officials as all but military prisoners had recently been paroled and would have sailed for Spain this week. The military prisoners, some over 200, are at Fort McPherson, Atlanta.

Advices received by the way of Marseilles, France, confirm the first report that the Spanish fleet has returned to Cadiz. The dispatch states the Victoria was towed into port. The good news of the arrival of the American forces under Gen. Shafter on Santiago was received Tuesday, and following this came a conference with Admiral Sampson and Gen. Garcia in command of the Cuban forces. The first step was the issuing of food and clothing to the Cuban troops. Among the troops landed first were a number of men from the engineer corps who will begin work at once, preparing for the movement of the main body of troops.

News has been received in Washington of the attempted assassination, in Havana, of Captain General Blanco, by Mariano Salva, a young member of the volunteer army, and of a condition of affairs in the Cuban capital almost bordering on revolution as a consequence. The volunteers parade the streets, unofficered, crying, "Viva Weyler; down with Blanco."

The attempted killing of the Spanish general was made as he was leaving the palace, about to accompany some of the officers of his staff to inspect the earthworks on the outskirts of the city. The young Cuban, who sent a rifle bullet into Gen. Blanco's left leg above the thigh, is a member of the volunteer guard on duty around the palace. His younger brother was also a volunteer, and was recently executed on a charge of conspiring with the enemies of Spain against the established Government, his sentence being approved by Blanco.

There is a difference of opinion among the Cuban leaders as to the most available landing place for the American troops. One suggestion from them is that the landing be made upon Signa von Cosdok, after the fleet has driven the Spaniards from the hills in that vicinity. But shelling mountains is unsatisfactory work and this suggestion will not be considered seriously until other more promising places are illustrated by nice, half-tone pictures, made from photographs furnished by the owners, thus giving those who seek quiet and rest among Maine's hills, a better idea of the location and character of these rural homes than could be obtained in any other way. With each, there goes a statement as to altitude, quality of roads, distance from hunting and fishing grounds, varieties of game, location as to railroads or nearness to water, etc.

It is recognized, however, that in certain cases, as in highly bred varieties of grain and harvest under unfavorable seasonal conditions, seeds may show a germination lower than the normal, and due allowance will be made.

JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.

KIND WORDS FOR THE MAINE FARMER

ALBUM.

The *Maine Farmer*, that old and always progressive agricultural newspaper of Maine—in fact it is the only paper of that class in this State—has just issued a very valuable booklet, entitled "The Maine Farmer Summer Home Album," a copy of which has been received; it is devoted to the rural homes located all over Maine where summer visitors are welcomed. One hundred of these homes are illustrated by nice, half-tone pictures, made from photographs furnished by the owners, thus giving those who seek quiet and rest among Maine's hills, a better idea of the location and character of these rural homes than could be obtained in any other way. With each, there goes a statement as to altitude, quality of roads, distance from hunting and fishing grounds, varieties of game, location as to railroads or nearness to water, etc.

It is the suggestion is made that the time has come for our nation to abandon its old landmarks and to follow the lights of monarchical hazards, and that we should attempt to enforce the simple machinery of our popular and domestic government to serve the schemes of imperialism, your challenge of our national mission, and if it shall seem to you in the light of reason and history that such perversions bring in their train a people's demoralization and a decay of patriotic content more surely destructive to the republic than arms with banners, you will not be necessarily wrong.

It is still a grave question whether the cheapening of our estimate of the value of peace by dwelling upon war and warlike preparation is calculated to improve the quality of our national character.

In our present predicament yet paid Maine troops is that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is said to be anxious to have them in his command. He evidently knows good soldiers when he sees them.

This combination is too brilliant to be strictly exact, although it is said that it is being seriously examined by the three interested powers. This much is certain. Last week Senior Sagasta had an interview with a special envoy from the German Emperor who was charged with the duty of making the following proposition to the Spanish government on behalf of his imperial majesty:

Germany to establish a protectorate over the Philippines for 20 years, thus taking the place of Spain in the archipelago. She would re-establish order after having sent troops in sufficient numbers to bring the state of war in the islands to an end. As a return for this temporary protectorate Germany would agree to pay into the Spanish treasury the sum of \$60,000,000 marks in gold, in order to continue the war in Cuba.

The Rigby meet for June, will probably be declared off, owing to insufficient entries. None of the Maine classes are filled as they should be. Owners must not complain if liberal prizes and conditions are wanting later, if they do not respond now.

A subscriber in Penobscot county writes. "I wish I had time to write often for the *Maine Farmer*, the best paper in Maine. Other duties prevent; but I have the welfare of the paper ever right and just and safe."

CONDENSED WAR NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

From a nest in the mountains Col. Cebreco is watching Santiago, its bays and Admiral Cervera's ships. Every day a little boat goes to Admiral Sampson with detailed information. Every two days faithful pacificos risk their lives to enter the treacherous harbor for details of its starvation. The following is the story they tell.

Last Thursday the Spaniards ate horses within the fortifications. Friday the extreme Spanish cavalry outposts on a cleared patch on the mountain side, in plain view from here, were cooking their pack animals. The condition non-combatants in beyond description. Already 4000 women and children are existing on the bread and the fruits of the mountains, but those in the town are starving. The dead carts were inadequate to carry the victims away.

This information was obtained from Spanish prisoners who were captured at Guantanamo, June 15th. It is reported that the Spanish General Forci and several members of his staff were killed by the shot fired by the *Vesuvius*. The first bomb struck a cruiser anchored behind Smith's Bay, near the harbor entrance. The name of the ship is yet unknown. Col. Cebreco expected to discover it Saturday from a hill that commands a full view of Santiago bay. A Cuban escort is now ready to slip by the four Spanish outposts.

The Spanish general commanding at Santiago is reported to have concentrated all the eastern forces, and to have 8000 men. He is daily strengthening the entrenched.

The Cubans are holding this base and maintaining communication with the fleet, notwithstanding Spanish attacks. They have skirmished daily for two weeks, doing good shooting with Springfield's. This is a perfect rifle for their use.

All the prominent hilltops are occupied by Spanish observation squads. Unless one fronting and landing plateau is first occupied by our sharpshooters and mountain artillery, Shafter's landing will be most perilous. The height of the coast and bluffs prevents Sampson from effectively shelling.

Cuban scouts reported Sunday, that the inhabitants of Caimanera have strewed the streets with straw and oil, with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills.

Caimanera lies four miles up the bay from Camp McCalla, under the guns of the American ships, and the situation is desperate. Starving and famine-stricken, convinced of the ultimate triumph of the American arms, and without faith in the protection of the Spanish soldiery, the people are believed to have determined to leave their houses in ashes behind them, and seek safety in the mountains to the north.

The scouts declare that the story is accurate, and say that every building of the town is being rapidly prepared for the torch.

The situation of the besieged is a fearful one. The people are eating horses and mules, and are scouring the hills for fruits and herbs. Occasionally brief bombardments by the American fleet leave the helpless citizens terror-stricken, no preparations for defence having been made.

It is also stated that the Spanish gunboat at Caimanera has been loaded with inflammables and will be burned with the city, her commander declaring that she will never become an American prize.

The scouts also say that the Spanish soldiers are in almost as complete a state of panic as the civilians, and that they could easily be induced to surrender. Some of the prisoners taken by the marines also say they believe the Spanish troops are on the verge of surrender, owing to the lack of food.

Juan Santos, a Cuban pilot, who arrived at Key West, Sunday morning, on board of an American warship, reports that he entered Santiago de Cuba and found there a Spanish garrison of 15,000 men.

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The scouts also say that the Spanish soldiers are in almost

City News.

Recruits into the regular army are being sent forward from Augusta every few days, twelve starting Saturday.

The ladies of the city are already organizing to make cholera bands for the soldiers.

The cool, comfortable homes of Augusta are rapidly being deserted for the summer cottage by the sea shore or on Cobbsesee.

The few make but the many lose. One leading citizen is reported to have dropped \$50,000 in the bucket shop, while another by buying and holding stocks, cleared a cool \$5,000 last week.

On every hand a hearty welcome has been extended court stenographer Frank Small, who, after three months' severe illness, is again able to be out in pleasant weather.

The Augusta Savings Bank has made the largest bid so far of any offered in Maine for the new 3 per cent. Government bonds. It asks for \$500,000. This institution has no fear about security, even if war is destroying.

Fred Emerson of Gardiner, a spare brakeman on the M. C. R. R., was badly injured Saturday. He attempted to board the rear end of the saloon car of the 9 o'clock east bound freight, but was so near the freight platform at the station that he was hurled against it before he could get upon the car.

Robert B. Johnson, aged 63, living at 58 Gage street, died at 11:45, Saturday evening, after an illness of several months. He was one of the oldest printers in the city, having learned his trade in the New Age office under Treby Johnson. For the past 18 years he has been employed at Vickery and Hill's.

A vigorous remonstrance has been made against the new road from Coombs' Mill to Manchester, because of the cost and the fact that so few would be accommodated. The hearing before the county commissioners closed Wednesday, the weight of evidence being against building.

A fashionable wedding was that of Miss Winnifred Smith and Thomas A. Cooper at the Methodist church, Wednesday evening. The decorations of wild flowers, ferns and palms were simple and appropriate. The church service was read by the pastor, Rev. E. S. Stackpole. Mr. Cooper is one of our popular young men, occupying a responsible position at the First National Bank.

The concert at City Hall last Thursday was one of the richest treats ever offered our citizens. Whatever may be the outcome with the local church, it surely has been the means of bringing to the city talent which otherwise would never have come. Those who have withheld support are the only ones to lose. Under the magnetic leadership of Prof. W. R. Chapman, the chorus rendered its selections in a manner calling forth hearty applause. Miss Shaw, the harpist, was thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. Barney, the sweet soprano from Rockland, was enthusiastically received and Prof. Miles, the celebrated baritone, captured the large audience, provoking the wildest applause. Again and again was recalled. The thanks of our people are due President Ward, Sec'y Miss Bertha Holmes and the chorus for the great treat provided. Let us have more good music.

THING OF BEAUTY.

Giving Description of the Walter L. Main Grandest and Best Shows Consolidated.

The Walter L. Main Grandest and Best Shows Consolidated has made a successful hit wherever it has exhibited. This show will exhibit in Augusta, Friday, July 1st, is highly endorsed. The following is from the Star, the leading daily paper of Pueblo, Colo.:

"The street parade at the circus is a thing of beauty, full of glittering banners, lovely women and handsome men. The wardrobe is beautified without cheap gaudiness, and the colors show as bright as a rainbow. An immense crowd attended this afternoon, all the seats being filled and many compelled to stand. The large crowd showed its appreciation of nearly every act by demanding its repetition."

Who does not admire a fine horse and enjoy a fair race between real flyers and skilled riders? The Walter L. Main's united hippodromes introduce the champion charioteers, bareback standing riders, lady jockeys and whips, and the greatest number of racing wild beasts and genuine thoroughbreds.

Congressman Gillett of Massachusetts, makes a wise proposition to Congress which should receive immediate and favorable consideration. It is "that the Congress of the United States should formally affirm that it fully recognizes the provisions of the Paris agreement, so far as these relate to the sending out of privateers, and that it proposes, in the conduct of all wars which the United States may carry on, to go farther than this, and to put into practice the principles which its representatives laid down at the time the Paris agreement was drawn, to wit, that private property of all kinds upon the high seas, when not contraband of war, or, if vessels, when not engaged in carrying merchandise contraband of war, shall be free from seizure by war vessels of the United States, and, further, that all merchant vessels not in this excepted class hitherto seized by the United States cruisers be returned to their owners."

Ex-Pres. Pope, of the State Pomological Society, one of the largest orchardists in Maine, confirms the statement made by Mr. Gilbert on the first page in regard to the failure of the apple crop this year.

America's Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which absolutely cures every form of Impure blood, from The pimple on your Face to the great Scrofula sore which Drains your system.

Thousands of people Testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Catarrh, Rheumatism And That Tired Feeling. Remember this And get Hood's And only Hood's.



VITOS takes the lead among Cereal Foods. It has the quality. The consumers invariably want the best. They may be satisfied with something else until they try VITOS.

VITOS
THE IDEAL
WHEAT
FOOD
FOR BREAKFAST
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

State News.

Rev. William J. Taylor commenced his pastorate of the Bates street Universalist church and parish in Lewiston last Sunday.

The apple crop in Monmouth is nearly a complete failure. The trees blossomed well, but have since blighted. There have been more caterpillars than for many years.

The injunction of the Fairfield Floral Co. vs. W. J. Bradbury, postmaster, which expired June 14, has been ordered by Judge Pease of the United States circuit court to be continued till further order of the court.

Little Harold Rose, aged five, son of Charles Rose, Fairfield, was very seriously bitten by a dog, Monday forenoon. The little boy, who is a great lover of dogs, started to peep him when the animal seized the child by the throat, lacerating it badly.

It is a good story told of coming prosperity to those who pass through the ship yards of Bath. One firm will complete 11 ships during 1898. At another yard 350 men are employed. Every yard will be the total business for the year will be enormous.

A fire, Monday evening, badly damaged the building in Houlton known as Hall's block, and the stock of goods carried by J. Royal, harness maker, George Purrington, carriage builder, and Christie's barber shop. Loss, several thousand dollars.

The Linn Woolen Company, Hartland, once more has the contract to supply the Indians of the West and North with shawls. This market, work, and trade, with the work that the mill now has on hand, will be enough to keep the mills running on full time for four or five months.

The Monmouth Telephone Co., recently organized, has built nine miles of wire connecting North Litchfield and East Monmouth with Monmouth Center. The company will now extend the wire to Leeds Junction, Greene and Barker's Mill, connecting with the N. E. Telephone Company for Lewiston and Auburn.

BRUNSWICK. Two and a half inches of rain fell in the storm ending Monday morning. Total during the past week three inches. Low lands were flooded and roads galled. Early potatoes blossomed. All kinds of garden and field crops looking well. Grass fields never looked more promising for a large cut of hay.

A man named Graves was found dead in the water at Schoodic Lake, three miles below Milo Junction, by a fisherman, Saturday. The body was in three feet of water and had dried out like a shriveled orange. It had been in the water seven months. Graves committed suicide. He formerly did business in Bangor. A nephew lives in Corinna.

Among those who have been selected for appointment as lieutenants by Adj't Gen. Corbin at Washington are the following four from Maine: William T. Barstow, graduate University of Maine; Alfred A. Starbird, sergeant Co. D, 1st Maine Volunteers; Joseph W. Glidden; Henry E. Morris, sergeant at the Stanford University of California.

The town of Turner has met a loss in the departure of Prof. L. M. Sargent, Principal of Leavitt High School. As a teacher he has few equals. He stands in the front rank of instructors. So clear and lucid is he in his thought and language that no one can fail to understand his explanations. He is an inspiration to his pupils.

The work on the pier at Old Orchard is progressing rapidly. The pier is almost completed at the end and have all been driven, and the pavilion is being pushed. The celebration will commence July 2 and last three days. Swimming matches, yacht races, balloon ascensions and continuous band concerts will be among the events of the dedicatory exercises.

The farmhouse owned and occupied by Martin Black, at Northport, was burned early Wednesday morning. Mr. Black had arisen and gone out of doors, after building a fire, when he saw smoke issuing from the house. The loss on the house and furniture was about \$800. An insurance of \$1,000 was on the whole buildings.

Deering had the worst fire for a long time, June 10, when four houses and a barn, with contents, were damaged more or less, causing a loss of from \$8,000 to \$10,000. The fire originated from a coal oil stove blazing up in the ell of the Newman house.

HARTLAND. L. H. D. Shepherd, who suffered from a shock some three years ago, is able to go back to his native State, Massachusetts. H. O. Blaisdell accompanied him—Hon. D. S. St. Albans and wife have returned to St. Albans from Washington, D. C., where he had a case before the United States Court—Miss Annie Kilbride is home from Massachusetts.—Mrs. W. P. Brown has spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Lois Badger, who is in very poor health.

EXETER. On the morning of June 18, a teachers' meeting was held at the Oak Hill schoolhouse, Dist. No. 8, Exeter, which was followed by a picnic.

Mr. Nelson Hayden, an employee of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., Hollingsworth and Peabody, Conn., recently hired a team to go from Waterville to Skowhegan to stay over Sunday with his wife, but Sunday morning the team was found in a field near the railroad track at Pishons Ferry, and the body of Hayden was found near the old school house. Mr. Hayden is survived by a wife and one child. Mr. Hayden tried, about six months ago, to commit suicide, but was discovered in the meantime.

Colonel Geo. E. Leighton of the department of Maine of the Veterans' Association, Major Edward H. Smith, Westborough; chaplain, Capt. H. I. Holt, Cushing; adjutant, Lieutenant Eugene W. Crawford, Skowhegan; quartermaster, Lieutenant Chester H. Mills, Skowhegan; judge advocate, Lieutenant William H. Looney, Portland; inspector, Lieutenant Fred E. Hooper, Bath; mustering officer, Lieutenant George W. Hamilton, Bucksport; assistant inspectors with ranks as such, N. C. Conson, Brunswick, B. A. Lowell, Farmington.

Auburn shoe firms have recently been advertising shoes to Germany, and the sale of American-made shoes is rapidly increasing there. According to a traveller who has just returned from a three-months' trip in Germany, only one house in each of the large cities is at present exclusively retailing American-made shoes. The demand is so extensive that the present state of affairs will not be the same two or three months hence.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chesterfield all ages and both sexes. Price 10c. mail order. Agent wanted. E. A. PRIME, Ayer Junction, Mass.

YOU WANT the best bargain. Seventy acres of land 2 miles distant carriage and tool houses, henry. Everything convenient. H. L. BROWN, D. River road, Sidney, Maine.

FINE SPONGE POULTRY, Early Rose and Early Snowballs. \$1.00 per dozen. G. W. WADDEIGH, Farmington, Me.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chesterfield all ages and both sexes. Price 10c. mail order. Agent wanted. E. A. PRIME, Ayer Junction, Mass.

FINE BLOODED CATTLE, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sheep for Dogs. Send stamp for Catalogue. N. P. BOYER, 1510 Coopersville Rd., Auburn, Me.

GARDEN & FIELD seeds at F. L. Webber's.

this gentleman says, on account of their machinery being so far behind that of ours. It is true that labor is cheaper, but the shoes turned out are cheaper looking and of poorer quality.

Work on the Penobscot Central line is progressing at a very rapid rate, in spite of the poor weather. A contract has been made with F. W. Hill of Exeter, for thousands of sleepers for the road, and the work is beginning to go. The line is now far out toward the Six Mile Falls, where a new bridge is to be built according to the company's offer. In many places along the way the grading of the line will improve the highway to a vast extent. The line will in no place interfere with the highway while yet running along with it. Pres. Bell has refused to retire from his plan to have the road running to East Corinth by the opening of fair week, this fall, Aug. 29.

David Skerry of Bar Harbor, a line contractor in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company, was terribly mangled by a premature explosion of dynamite while sinking post holes on the Whiting road this morning. The unfortunate man was tamping a charge when the explosion took place. Both arms were severed and part of his face beyond recognition and several pieces of rock penetrated the upper part of his body. He was brought to Dr. A. McDonald's office in this village, where both arms were amputated and the other wounds dressed. The surgeon says he may recover, but will probably lose the sight of both eyes. Will Campbell of East Machias was injured by the same blast, but not seriously.

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A man named Graves was found dead in the water at Schoodic Lake, three miles below Milo Junction, by a fisherman, Saturday. The body was in three feet of water and had dried out like a shriveled orange. It had been in the water seven months. Graves committed suicide. He formerly did business in Bangor. A nephew lives in Corinna.

Among those who have been selected for appointment as lieutenants by Adj't Gen. Corbin at Washington are the following four from Maine: William T. Barstow, graduate University of Maine; Alfred A. Starbird, sergeant Co. D, 1st Maine Volunteers; Joseph W. Glidden; Henry E. Morris, sergeant at the Stanford University of California.

The town of Turner has met a loss in the departure of Prof. L. M. Sargent, Principal of Leavitt High School. As a teacher he has few equals. He stands in the front rank of instructors. So clear and lucid is he in his thought and language that no one can fail to understand his explanations. He is an inspiration to his pupils.

The common soldier in Russia receives three rubles per annum—about \$2.25. The day rations consist of two pounds of sugar, which is a coarse and coarse meal, consisting of cracked rice, baked hard at first, then cut into small pieces and further dried in a heated oven; a small quantity of salt, and some soap.

The house committee on military affairs today favorably reported a joint resolution reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the army. It authorizes the President whenever he deems it expedient to appoint a Lieutenant General to be selected from those officers in the military service distinguished for courage, skill and ability.

Interest in the discussion of the bill to create a grade of general which is pending in the Senate, has begun to lag. Early in the present session the Senate debated the question behind closed doors for six weeks. During that time a majority of the speakers were accorded close attention. It is evident from the proceedings Tuesday that the Senators will not become enthusiastic over arguments which do not now seem to them valid.

The Hawaiian Star of June 3, published the following: "If the report which is in circulation today, is true, Honolulu came near being the scene of a frightful disaster as that of Manila. The story is that an attempt to blow up the new British first-class battleship Albion, of 450 tons at Blackwall, England Tuesday, was successful. The Albion was blown up in the water. Thus far 33 bodies have been recovered.

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WAR REVENUE TAXES. WHO BEARS THE BURDEN?

Schedules which Went into Effect June 14.

*Beer, ale and other fermented liquor, per barrel.

Tobacco—Manufactured, per pound.

Cigars, cigarettes, over 3 lbs. per 1,000.

Cigarettes, under 3 lbs. per 1,000.

Tea, imports, per pound.

Schedule which Went into Effect July 1.

Bank capital, including surplus, over \$25,000.

For each \$1,000 over \$25,000.

Brokers in negotiable securities.

Commercial brokers.

Custom house brokers.

Chancery, musical, commercial, legal, in cases.

Courses, other than medical.

Other shows and exhibitions.

Bowing alleys, billiard rooms, saloons between 50,000 and 100,000 lbs.

Tobacco—Dealers—Leaf tobacco, sales between 50,000 and 100,000 lbs



[CONTINUED]

"You don't know? Why, that's rot, Mr. Maynard! You must know whether you have ever encountered that man before. Men of his strength and size are not easily mistaken."

Again a pause before the answer came: "And yet, captain, I cannot say. I am telling you just as I would have to answer before a court. The only time I ever saw his face was that day in town—the day he headed the gang that took our horses."

The commanding officer sharply turned and struck the bell on his table, and almost instantly a young lieutenant of infantry appeared at the room. It was Warner, the temporary adjutant of the post.

"Mr. Warner, bring Mr. Cook in here," said Walters sharply, "and you come too."

The Lieutenant beckoned to some one who was evidently in readiness for the summons. A powerfully built, gray eyed, impulsive sort of man in a loose fitting business suit appeared at the doorway and silently awaited the captain's words.

"Well, sir," said Captain Walters impatiently, "now what have you to say?"

"Nothing, sir."

"You refuse to confirm or deny the statement?"

"I decline to say anything until my colonel comes."

Captain Walters finished angrily, but kept his temper well.

"You still occupy a room at Major Stannard's, I believe?"

"Yes, sir. Mrs. Stannard asked that my sister and I should remain under her roof until the regiment returned."

"Very good, Mr. Maynard."

Warner was several years his senior, but the young fellow had "taken to him," as the Army expression went, from the day Warner first called to see him as he lay fretting at the Stannards. Even now his latter could not resist the impulse that prompted him to look to Warner for strength and sympathy, and the brown eyes answered the mute appeal and said, if ever eyes could speak: "Stand fast. I'm with you."

Walters slowly lowered himself into his chair, glaring the while impressively at the troubled face of the young soldier. He had again turned white. "Why, Mr. Maynard, not three minutes ago you said right here you never saw him except that day in town!"

"Pardon me, captain. I said the only time I ever saw his face was that day in town."

"Then you admit having seen his form if not his face—admit having seen him all the same."

"No, sir, I do not even admit that. Once or twice I saw a form that resembled his very strongly. That's all I can say."

"Where was it?"

Another painful pause. Maynard was young and inexperienced. He did not know how far he might be justified in declining to answer a cross examination that must drag him from the whole truth that he had so religiously kept to himself rather than reveal what had been seen and heard and suffered and thereby probably surround her dear name with renewed shame and suspicion. From the spirit and letter of the truth he could not deviate a hairbreadth. Neither of the night of that strange adventure in front of Barry's quarters nor the miserable afternoon when he saw the huge bulk of this objectionable stranger bending over that slender form away down the row had he seen a single feature of the stranger's face. Now it seemed as though the commanding officer was bent on dragging him from everything he knew, and vaguely felt that this was not that officer's prerogative and that so long as he held such sublime faith in Nathalie Baird's innocence of all complicity in or knowledge of the recent robbery it was not only a right but a duty to refuse to reveal anything that might involve her in deeper trouble.

Whether right or wrong in this belief, Maynard had made up his mind. Captain Walters should find out nothing new at her expense if a stubborn stand on his part could prevent it. Of the meeting between her and the big stranger down by the end set of quarters known as No. 1 everybody at the post apparently was informed. But so far as he knew not a soul in the garrison but himself had any knowledge of his meeting with that burly and muscular prowler under Nathalie's window the night of the hop. All this flashed through his mind and determined his action before he finally answered:

"I saw a man of that general description one afternoon down by No. 1, but I was sitting on Major Stannard's piazza away at this end of the row."

"Yes, sir, we know all about that. A dozen people saw him talking with Miss Baird. And he resembled the man called Boston did he?"

"In figure and in general build, yes."

"And now the other occasion, when, as reported to me, you met him face to face. How about that?"

Silence again for a moment, and again Maynard glanced at Warner for support, and again the deep brown eyes seemed to say, "Stand your ground."

Captain Walters I beg you not to press that question," said Maynard respectfully, but eagerly. "Colonel Atterton and my brother officers will be here in a few days. I will answer to him—to my colonel. But there are reasons why I ought not to speak further on this subject until I can consult him and Major Barry."

"You may just as well answer, Mr. Maynard," interrupted the post commander coldly. "Your refusal or hesitation is quite enough to stamp you as guilty of what I have been reluctantly forced to believe of willfully concealing most important evidence in connection with this most important case. I could not have believed it of you without the virtual admission on your part, notwithstanding all I had heard. This, sir, is Mr. Cook of the Rocky Mountain detective force from Denver, and he



cap as he passed group after group, but made no stop whatever. At the old east gate a buggy was waiting, and into this he assisted Mr. Cook, saw him started back to Cheyenne and then, to the scandal of many an expectant and impatient fair one, marched back across the open parade, entirely out of range, spoke a word to the band leader to cover his otherwise accountable deviation from the path of rectitude and officers' row, then dove into his office and disappeared.

"Well, I never knew," said Mrs. Turner, "that Mr. Warner could be so mean."

It had been blowing fitfully during the early afternoon, but by 5 o'clock the wind was strong from the northwest, and instead of the customary lull at sundown there came a steady gale. Women gathered their children to roost at an earlier hour than usual, and there was no frolicsome band chasing and shouting about the parade in the long spring twilight. There was less visiting to and fro, and only near neighbors dropped in to chat about the latest phase in the garrison sensation and to wish it wouldn't blow so hard at Rusewell. Many would have liked to spend an hour at Mrs. Barry's, but were deterred from attempting it because it was early given out that she was much fatigued and depressed by the events of the last few days. Mrs. Stannard was with her, and Marion Ray and Mrs. Freeman for a time had been admitted. Others called with polite inquiries for both the ladies, and Mary, the housemaid, had her answer pat. Mrs. Barry was not very well and begged to be excused, and Miss Baird was lying down. It was Bridget's evening out, for even on the far frontier did our domestic tyrants hold their employers to the weekly allowance of social freedom. It had been that cheery and good natured goddess' practice to drive to town in a carriage, owned by the old retired soldier hitherto mentioned, who ran a sort of bus line for the benefit avowedly of the men on pass and the domestics on pleasure bent, but quite as much for that of his own phlebotomist pocket-book. He was forbidden the road with in the post because of certain contraband traffic in his past. But all that was necessary to secure his services was, as he announced, for the ladies and gentlemen of the post to leave their orders at the hand quarters, and sharp at 7 he would begin the rounds of the back gates and with a crowded vehicle go spinning away to town.

Mrs. Barry had imagined that Bridget would forego her visit on account of the gale, but Mrs. Barry was mistaken. In gala attire her valued cook appeared to ask, as she always did, could she do anything for Mrs. Barry in town, and that lady thanked her, said no, but expressed some anxiety as to Bridget's going.

"May I go with you, sir?"

"Certainly, if you feel able."

"In the warmth of this bright sunlight my strength is fast returning, and the events of the night seem like a terrible dream."

"Yet it is all a stern reality," said the cook seriously, "and God alone can tell what the end will be. But I trust there will be a way provided for us to reach our homes."

"You have had a severe experience, Charlie, for the first voyage. I have been sailing to the East Indies for more than twenty years, but I never encountered anything like this before. I will join the party to-morrow, and try to encourage the poor fellows whom I see are gathering together."

"I hardly know yet, sir, for I have not been able to look about. Charlie, stay here with the captain until I can get the men together."

Mr. Clement gently assisted the boy to a seat upon a stone, and then bobbed painfully away, for his limbs were bruised and sore.

Captain Wentworth turned an inquiring look upon his companion.

"Are you much hurt, boy?"

"Oh, no, sir. I am exhausted, for I was rolled back several times by the undertow, before I gained a firm footing on the beach."

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ok of the Century
TRENT. By Josiah Allen's Wife.



Rob Roy Flour

The finest flour
that miller can make
from the finest
wheat that farmer
can raise:
produces the finest
bread that cook
can bake.

Sold in bags and barrels by grocers
and flour dealers everywhere.

WM. A. COOMBS,
Coldwater, Mich.



Horse.

Mr. Malcolm Forbes can buy race horses, paying a hundred thousand for them, but when he wants a pair for the road and for comfort he comes to Elmwood Farm and selects a pair of half-blood French Coach five year olds.

The Hancock County Agricultural Society announces a horse trot to take place at Mountain Park, Blue Hill, July 4. There will be three classes, 2.50, 2.30 and 2.25, and the sum of \$250 will be divided in purses.

Have a sharp eye for the feet of your horses. Hoofs dry rapidly on wooden floors at this season, and as moisture dries out contraction follows. Give the horses' feet one hour in the soaking tub daily, while grooming. It will save from many a lameness.

Webster Williams of North Anson, has lately sold Corn S., by St. Croix, 2.14½, to H. P. Burnham of New Brunswick, for a good price. Mr. Burnham bought this mare for racing purposes and he is confident that she can beat 2.30.

Henry Davis of Old Town has entered Jen F. in the stake for Maine horses at the Rigby meet; and his other horses, Paul T. and Eolus, will be shipped on Monday for Calais, where they are entered in the Calais and St. Stephen circuit, July 1 and July 4.

Harry O. Tracy of Ellsworth has sold his famous trotter, Dawn R., 2.20, to Edward Clark of Bar Harbor. Dawn R. is a seal brown stallion by Alcantara, 2.23, dam Dainty, 2.26. He is regarded as one of the best pieces of horseflesh owned in Hancock county.

Many will learn with regret of the death of John P. Gibbs of Bangor. Mr. Gibbs was one of the great drivers, had brought out many fast ones, and was well-known at the great courses in New York, the New England States, and at the grand circuit tracks throughout the West and middle East.

Capt. P. H. Doyen, owner of the speedy mare, Ola Westland, 2.22½, has a promising four-year-old mare, Elizabeth Wilkes, by Wilkes, entered in the four-year-old stakes at Maine State Fair. Should she prove as good as Ola Westland, all will be pleased at the general captain's success.

An important sale of horse flesh has just been made by Mr. Frederick Pooler of Skowhegan to George A. Alden, Esq., of Brookline, Mass., it being the well-known pacer gelding Mahlon, 2.14½, by Alcantara, dam, Blanche Jefferson. This is one of the race horses of Maine and will still further be pleased at the general captain's success.

Lady Nelson, owned by F. A. Gilbert of Bangor, five years old, the handsome mare that Mrs. Gilbert drove at the Eastern State Fair, last year, was taken to Maplewood the other day, for the first time this season, and paced a mile very handily in 2.39½. Mr. Gilbert has several others that he will campaign this season.

M. F. Porter announces the following programme for the first meeting at the Kite track, Old Orchard, for the summer:

Monday, July 4, 2.30 pace, 2.12 trot, 2.16 pace; Tuesday, July 5, 2.30 trot, 2.19 pace, and 2.18 trot; Wednesday, July 6, 2.23 trot, 2.08 pace; Thursday, July 7, 2.19 trot, 2.18 pace. The purses are for \$400 each, and the entries close June 23.

Mr. A. B. Dolbier of Farmington has been in recent concern in buying good horses. Considerable speed and many good roadsters have passed through his hands. Later, Mr. Dolbier has been breeding from a nice mare individually, but there is a form of structure which naturally will retard, and in the future the conservation of force in animal structure must be studied more than in the past. Rarus was extremely long. Kremin and Direct extremely short in the back, between point of withers and coupling, but by reason of sloping shoulders and long quarters the under line of the body differed but little. Surely other things being equal, the strong, short back of Kremin will endure longer than the longer back. The subject of structure is a fruitful one to consider and much may be said upon both sides. To us, the position taken by the Farmer is sound and to be urged. Let's discuss it.

J. M. Ridley, Oakland, Rex Wilkes, b. h., Johnny Wilson, Belfast, René K. by Electricity, C. D. Edmonds, Bangor, Belle Wyman, b. m., Elsworth, G. L. Thompson, Waterville, Hattie S. ch. m., Appleton, G. J. Gorham, Waterville, Silkey, b. m., Nelson, W. H. Stewart, Fairfield, Newmarch, b. h., Nelson, Mart Burns, Gardiner, Susie L. b. m., Nelson.

Manager Crooker has decided to hold a Fourth of July meeting over Capital driving park, Augusta, and has announced these three races as follows:

2.25 class, purse \$150, and a 2.40 class

with a purse of \$100, to be followed by a ladies' race for a purse of \$200. He has already secured four contestants for the last named event.

If it were possible to secure blacksmiths who would fit the shoe to the foot rather than the foot to the shoe it would be better for the horses and owners. There is altogether too much neglect in leveling and fitting the shoe to too many lame horses as the result. You cannot change the relative position of the foot very much without putting a strain upon some muscle.

Good horses are not confined to families, but come from every cross. That the per cent, is small is the greatest argument for a more direct and systematic line of breeding. In these days every colt should be a good one and while there will always be grades of excellence there is no call for such a large per cent, of those selling for less than cost of production. System and skill will reduce the loss and increase the profits.

SELECTED MAINE HORSES SOLD.

It will be remembered that a large number of horses were purchased in Maine by a New York coaching club, a few months ago. Having satisfied the wants of the purchasers they were sold at auction a short time since and the *New York Herald* thus reports the sale. The average as well as individual price carries its lesson of worth of Maine goods on a New York auction block.

At Madison Square Garden recently, there was a somewhat novel departure from the ordinary every day cut and dried style of selling horses at auction. The auctioneer and all his immediate aids were well known people, interested in the venture for one reason or another.

The occasion was the disposal of the entire outfit of horses that have worked the coach Pioneer for seven weeks past from the Holland House to Ardsley Casino.

What one may be pardoned for calling "amateur" bought the horses, mostly up in Maine and Northern Vermont. The running of the Pioneer was an amateur sporting enterprise pure and simple, and it was therefore according to the eternal fitness of things that the dispensing sale should be engineered by the same element.

There is just one exception to this, and that really a most important one. The auctioneer, George R. Read—who, by the way, bought most of the horses—is by no means a novice on the public auction rostrum, though it was the first time he had descended from real estate to horses. The annexed summary will show that Mr. Read knows his business.

Was a Successful Sale.

While the auctioneer modestly concedes that he had been unable to get more than an average of fifty per cent.

on the cost price of the horses, the success of the sale—and it was really and substantially successful—hinged on the fact that almost without exception the buyers were those who had ridden behind the horses and knew their worth.

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One cannot grow chickens at random and hope for big layers later on. The tendency to revert is so strong that the breeder must be active all the while to keep his flocks up to even their normal standard. The law of reversion is not appreciated.

Are the pullets just weaned having the free run of the corn field with a summer home just at the edge where they can be housed nights? If so, they will not want heavy feeding but will thrive and grow the frame which will be best for egg laying later on.

Every hen can be made to lay from one hundred and fifty to two hundred eggs annually. The fact that the American hen doesn't average over eighty eggs per annum shows that the breeders and fanciers do not give them the attention they deserve, consequently they do not get more than half the returns from a flock that they could and should have.

Kill every hen as it approaches the moulting season. Don't wait until the feathers begin to drop. If not overfed they will sell at nearly chicken prices.

Don't carry dead wood any longer. It costs as much to feed an idle as a working hen. Get the old stock to market early and save the feed bill. Keep over only the best layers for breeders next year.

The weeding process is as necessary for poultry as for cabbages. The man who keeps all his chicks will hardly realize a new dollar for an old one. There are culs everywhere, and fortunately here they are just as good eating as any. Eat or sell every cul and cull closely when hungry. Better fifty hens paying a net profit of one dollar and a half than one hundred paying only seventy-five cents.

Having established color of feather then comes the fixing of color of eggs. How? By selection in breeding. Beyond this fancy leads to long or short legs; dark or light shades and the endless variety of mixed colors. Surely, the hens are like clay in the hands of the owner. The great trouble is men do not have clear conceptions of what they want to do, and patience to persevere. Here's the pinch.

Any kind of food for the hens is too expensive if it does not make them good layers; but none of the feeds that produce this result are too high. In the summer grain may be reduced to a small ration, but in the winter the hens need it to warm their blood. Corn is the fuel which keeps the hen warm. Both in the winter and summer fresh lean meat and green bone are necessary for the laying hen if she is to be kept laying. The bone is better if it has meat adhering to it. Warm, sweet milk is a good winter drink. These things the farmer can afford, because he gets back the cost with profit added when he gathers and sells the eggs which the feed has enabled the hens to produce.—*Poultry Graphic*.

The orchard is never injured by fowl, but, to the contrary, is benefited in the destruction of insects by the fowl. We believe where there is an orchard there should be a flock of fowl, and that the farmer who has an orchard and has no fowl is losing a profit that is more easily secured than in any other manner with poultry, as there is no additional interest to land to add to the cost. The free range of the orchard, with the trees for shade, will assist greatly in egg production, and when the hens have broods of chicks there is no better location in which to make each a comfortable home than a little run under a tree. A well-kept farm is incomplete without poultry, and no place will be better than a well-kept orchard for a poultry range.

Those who still stick to the old method of setting hens, and there are many thousands who do, have learned valuable lessons from the incubator. First: They have learned to choose eggs of uniform size and of perfect shape, with sound shells. As incubator chickens do not have lice, they have learned, secondly, to dust thoroughly their hens before setting, and two or three times during the period of incubation. Thirdly: They have learned to use clean nest boxes and clean bedding. They confine the hens to coops and take great pains to place proper food and water before them. Fourthly: Many test the eggs under hens, following the example of the machine men, and after testing three settings, for example, and throwing out the infertile eggs, place the live eggs under the two hens and re-set the third, thus doing him time and compelling "Biddy" to do her full share of the work.

MANAGING THE BROODS.

Chicks that run with the hen in the spring have exercise, and they do not eat too much at once, as happens when confined in winter. It is better to feed millet seed scattered in litter, and compel them to scratch and gradually secure their food, than to fill them at once. It is lack of exercise that causes leg weakness and other difficulties. Turning out the chicks from a warm brooder to a cold room in winter is like taking them from the hens and exposing them in a cold room without protection or the warmth of the feathers of their dams. If each reader would keep in view the fact that young chicks are very tender, there would be more success with them.—*Farm and Fireside*.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has duly appointed Administrator on the 1st day of June, 1898,

J.C. O. ROGERS, late of Belgrade, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and given to him as the law directs. All persons deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are required to come to pay same on or before May 23, 1898.

W. A. NEWCOMBE, Register.

Augusta, June 13, 1898.

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KENNEBEC COUNTY. In Probate Court at Augusta, in vacation, June 3, 1898.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the Will of J. C. O. ROGERS, late of Belgrade, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordered, that the same be admitted to probate, and that the three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of June instant, in the Maine Probate Court, be held at Augusta, and all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate that be held at Augusta, and that the same be held at Belgrade, and that the same should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMBE, Register.

Augusta, June 13, 1898.

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GEO. F. EVANS, General Manager.

F. E. BOOTHBY, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't.

June 4, 1898.

Discharge of Insolvents.

A hearing will be had on the petitions of Andrew L. Lester, John C. Moore, and Hallowell, William J. Buchanan of Augusta, Henry Cawell of Winthrop, Henry C. Clegg of Winslow, W. H. Gardner of Gardner, for a full discharge of all debts, proven under the insolvent laws of Maine, on the 27th instant, in the Probate Court of Kennebec County, Augusta, at 10 o'clock A.M.

The morning train from Augusta, and noon trains from Bangor and Lewiston, connect for the hearing. Trains run between Augusta and Gardner; between Bangor and Lewiston, as convenience of time, for which, as well as for the hearing, a special train will be provided. The hearing will be held in the Probate Court, Augusta, at 10 o'clock A.M.

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AN OLD BULLY.

People who live in fear of his attacks.

How to avoid him or beat him off.

If belligerence isn't the bully of the body then what is? When once belligerence gets the stomach is your own. "Don't you dare eat that dish says belligerence, or you'll see what I can do to you." The bully's eyes see or rather feel the weight of the bully's revenge. The head aches, not a rage, but a dull, tired ache, with a dull, tired head. The eyes ache, not with a dull, tired eye, but with an aching eye, as if they were being beaten. The heart aches, not with a sick heart, but with a heavy heart, which trembles with naus. "The whole head is sick and the whole heart is faint." There are no words to express the misery of those under the dominion of this bully belligerence that they don't dare eat or drink without fear of the bully's revenge. The effects of such slavery. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills effectively cure belligerence.

"For fifteen years I have used Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills and they have relieved me in all kinds of bilious complaints. They are mild in operation and easy to take. I presume they are good for all bilious diseases, yet to see the case where they failed to cure. —A. SWANSON, Texarkana, Ark."

"I have used Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills in cases of biliousness and gastritis, due to the stomach and bowels and have found

them to be always reliable. They are less liable to gripe than other purgatives, and are much more active and effective in operation. They are the best family physic that can be had."—FREDERICK J. DUFFY, New York.

"Having used Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills for years and thoroughly tested them, both as a preventive and cure for biliousness, I am confident that they have been given to the best medical men for the purpose and they do all that is claimed for them."—JNO. M. COOK, Ark.

The best of which was a whistling solo by Miss Herin of Houlton, and called forth much enthusiasm from those present. Several hundred patrons were in attendance, and the large platform on the camp ground was well filled. A vote of thanks was tendered the Camp Meeting Association for the free use of building and grounds for the meeting. A vote of thanks was also tendered to Littleton and Monticello grangers for their royal entertainment and the cordial welcome extended to the visitors, in an address by Bro. Stanley, Warden Master of Monticello grangers. Much credit is due those grangers for the success of the meeting. A vote of thanks was also tendered the State officers for their presence, and the managers of the B. & A. R. R. for greatly reduced rates.

L. CUSHMAN, Sec.

UNION MEETING, EXETER.

The June meeting of Penobscot county Grange was held with Exeter Grange, at Exeter Mills hall, on Wednesday, the 15th instant. The favorable weather brought out many who live at a distance, and the attendance was large. In addition to the Union Grange members, a delegation from Dexter Grange was present, by special invitation, making the whole number of guests present about seventy-five, with upwards of fifty Exeter Grangers. The address of welcome was given by Sister Abbie Robinson, lecturer of Exeter Grange, and was very cordial and well-written. The response to her was given by Rev. Joseph Rose Tibbets of Twilight Grange, brief, but cordial. Sister Macomber responded in a few pleasant, appreciative words. After the opening exercises, remarks for the good of the order were made by several patrons, and finally, near one hundred came from Anson, Bingham, Solon, East Madison, and Skowhegan Granges. In the absence of the Master and Overseer, Past Master G. E. Savage of Anson Grange, presided. Mr. Albert Burke, in charge of the Grange, gave a cordial welcome to the visiting members, and Secretary Emerson of the Pomona, was called upon to respond. Sister Goodrich read a selection; Sister Abbie Ellis; "Dinners for one week that can be easily prepared on the farm," Sister Susan Gordon; remarks; violin solo, Sister Lina McKenzie; reading "Grange Oracle" by editor.

Topsham grange observed ladies' night, Saturday, June 18. The officers' daughters were taken by the ladies, and Sister Dennis as Master. The programme was given as follows: Singing by the ladies; reading, Sister Patten; riddles; illustrated reading, Sister Sampson; quotations. Question: "Resolved: That the woman bachelor is more useful and ornamental than the man bachelor?" opened by Sister Sampson; song, Sister Ladd; reading, Sister Anna Thompson; Mary's Lamb; reading, Sister Plummer; duet, Sisters Alexander and Key; medley. At the conclusion of the programme a generous treat was furnished by the gentlemen and a merry half hour spent in playing games; 55 present.

Central grange, Foxcroft, held an all day meeting Saturday, the annual field day, at the home of E. F. Crockett in Foxcroft. During the forenoon, the members came from far and wide, and spread themselves and at noon the tables were spread under the trees on the large lawn, and about 100 sat down to an ample feast. The following programme was well carried out, in the afternoon: Discussion: "What changes are needed in our present method of farming, for us to be up with the procession?" Opened by D. E. Dimanore and Henry Stanhope, and followed by numerous others; song, Miss Elmira Kell; discussion, "A Model Barn," opened by V. A. Gray and Caleb True, and then thrown open for a free and fair debate.

Should Pomona gatherings be devoted to fun or study, to simply having a good time or to furnishing helpful material which will lead to greater prosperity?

Pine Tree Grange, Lisbon, will celebrate its anniversary June 20, with a varied programme and addresses by well known speakers.

Patrons, did you read the able address by Bro. Geo. Dillingham, in the last *Farmer* on "What Constituted a Farmer"? It will repay a second or third reading.

Children's Day was observed by Readfield grange, Saturday, June 18. There was a good attendance, both of children and older people. The morning was devoted to business, after which a bountiful dinner was served. The afternoon exercises were held in the Universalist church, and opened with singing by the choir, "Consider the Lilies." The following programme was then carried out:

Recitation, Ruth Fogg
Song, Nora Mander
Recitation, Alice Pearce
Recitation, "Confession of the Drunkard," Guy Elliott

Recitation, "My Kingdom," Lizzie Jacobs

Recitation, Nellie Eldridge
Recitation, Hattie Jacobs

Song, "Lend a Hand," Marion and Florence Gray, accompanied by Lulu Clough

Recitation, "The Lion Charmer," Jessie Gray

Recitation, "The Inventor's Wife," Barbara Gray

Singing, "Parting Hymn," Angie Bea

Grange choir

Brief remarks were made by Bro. D. H. Thang, W. S. Macomber and Worthy Master Clifford, thus closing a very pleasant day.

In subordinate granges no yearly programme of any kind is so good, in my opinion, as the work that the lecturer of each grange may plan for his audience. One programme may not have the ability to bring out the good points, on a given subject, that another has, consequently much is often lost on account of a lack of ability, or a thorough knowledge of the subject. Yet I believe in advancement in our work, and try the best I can to lead from one subject to another so the grange as a whole may benefit. The best profit possible from a lecturer's work.

What is true of one grange is equally true of Pomona granges only there we have a larger field to work in and therefore have a larger lot of members, bright and intelligent, to place in the work.

The programme arranged and the members who are to do the work are more than the manufacturer of the same.

Resolved, That the fear of punishment is a stronger motive for doing good than the hope of reward.

A vote of sympathy was extended to Bro. Isaac Salisbury in his illness.

About 5 P. M., supper was served at the hall, and nearly all of the visitors remained to the regular meeting of Lamolaine grange in the evening.

The programme consisted of recitations, music, songs and an original poem by Sister Sarah Young.

The exercises of the day and evening were interspersed with good music by the grange choir, Misses Addie Clarke, Cordie King and Helen Crawford acting as organists. Special mention should be made of the readings by Sister Lula Foss, all of which elicited much applause. The solo by Miss Cordie King, always so acceptable to her home people, were heartily praised by visiting members.

The committee on decorations deserves credit for its work. The hall was prettily draped in red, white and blue bunting, while the various signs occupied available space. A significant decoration was the single star, Cuba, close beside the stars and stripes on the banner in the centre of the hall.

The day throughout with all its exercises was heartily enjoyed by 140 Parsons of Husbandry.

SKOWHEGAN GRANGE.

Under the auspices of Skowhegan Grange, Secretary McKeen of the Maine Board of Agriculture gave a test of milk at the hall, Wednesday forenoon, June 15. A large number of samples were presented, and Bro. McKeen was obliged to work diligently to get through in time to take the early afternoon train for Penobscot. He arrived at 1:30 p.m. and was soon interesting to our farmers and proved that we have some very good dairy cows in this section. There was a variation from 3.2 to 6.7 in the samples tested. D. F. Smiley and C. H. Fuller each has a cow that gave 6.7 of butter fat; H. L. Head one 6.6; Alonso McIntire, S. F. Stewart and T. H. Head each one, 6.5. H. L. Head, S. F. Stewart, and C. H. Fuller, 6.4. An interesting test was three samples of milk presented by W. L. Pease. The first drawn from the udder tested 1.8, the last 10, while the sample taken from all the milk drawn was 4.0. This proves the great value of the last milk drawn over the first.

There was a Grange dinner in the evening, and after a social hour with the patrons the Grange meeting was opened, Worthy Master Whittier in the chair.

Two applications for membership were received and six voted in. The lectures called for quotations on the subject of temperance, and a large number

of the Maine Farmer is giving the patrons of Maine more live, helpful Grange news in their publication. Those who miss it will very much miss a stimulant for future work in the Grange and on the farm. It should be on the table of every farmer in Maine for it will help every member of the family." The above strong words of praise are from a representative patron of Penobscot county.

Somebody blundered in connection with the grange picnic at Maranacook. No arrangements of programs or of train arrangements have been made through the press, and the specials promised have not been provided. It looks as though the local agent at Maranacook promised more than he has fulfilled.

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SOMERSET POMONA AT BINGHAM.

A most unlovely rain struck the town of Somerset, June 24.—Pine Day. At Littleton, June 25.—Penobscot Pomona. At Milo, June 25.—Placatia Pomona. At Richmond, June 25.—Sagadahoc Pomona. At Jefferson, June 25.—Lincoln Pomona. At East Summer, July 2.—Oxford Pomona. At Skowhegan, Aug. 17.—Penobscot and Somerset Union.

STATE COOK'S APPOINTMENTS.

JUNES 24.—East Sangerville.

JUNES 25.—E. Livermore.

JUNES 26.—Linlithgow.

JUNES 27.—Westport.

STATE MASTER O. GARDNER'S APPOINTMENTS.

JUNES 24.—East Sangerville.

JUNES 25.—Penobscot Pomona.

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